DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 086 844 95 CE 000 878

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TITLE Cosmetology; Glossary of Key Words. Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A.
INSTITUTION Oakland County Schools, Pontiac, Mich.
SPONS AGENCY Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.; Michigan State Dept. of Education, Lansing.
REPORT NO MDE-0671
PUB DATE Nov 72
NOTE 50p.; For related documents, see CE 000 872-877, CE 000 879-891

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS *Cosmetology; *Definitions; *Glossaries; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS Elementary Secondary Education Act Title III; ESEA Title III

ABSTRACT

The glossary is one of twenty in various subject areas of vocational education designed to assist the student in vocabulary mastery for particular vocational education courses. They are part of the Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A. This glossary is for a course in cosmetology. It is divided into two parts: one provides the student with two definitions for each term listed; the second part lists the same words with space for the student's definition. It is intended that upon completion of the course, mutually agreeable definitions for each term will be arrived at by the instructor and the students. These definitions will be made available to future students taking the course. (AG)

COSMETOLOGY
Glossary of Key Words

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Vocational Reading Power
E.S.E.A. Title III

CE000878

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The preparation of this material was
supported by U.S.O.E. Grant: M.D.E. 0671

November, 1972

To The Student

This Glossary of Key Words was prepared to help you in your course. The words that follow were judged by your instructor to be the most important for you to understand.

Directions

The Glossary is divided into two parts. The first part lists the key words at the left side of the page. Across from the key words are two definitions for that word. The "A" definition is more difficult and specific. The "B" definition is easier and more general. During a learning activity, you are to use both definitions to help you understand. After the learning activity, you are to write your definition of the word as you understand it.

The second part just lists words. There is space for you to write your understanding of those words. Also, at the end of the booklet are blank lines. Here, you and your instructor will list and define the words which were left out.

At the end of the course, your definitions and the instructor's definitions will be joined together. These will be printed and given to the students who come after you have graduated. It is hoped that, with your help, the future students of vocational education will be greatly benefited.

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a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ABARTICULATION

a) In anatomy, the species of articulation or structu of joints which admits manifest motion.
b) Moveability of bones.

ABDUCENT NERVE

a) A motor nerve supplying the small muscles of the eyes.
b) Motor nerve important to a facial.

ABRASION

a) A scraping injury of the skin.
b) Same.

ACCELERATION

a) An increase of rapidity.
b) Same.

ACETONE

a) A colorless, inflammable volatile liquid, used as a nail enamel remover.
b) Basically, nail polish remover.

ACID RINSES

a) A chemical compound containing hydrogen ions that reacts with a base to form a salt; having a PH of less than 7.
Acid rinses are made from a mixture of water and lemon juice or vinegar.
b) Same.

ACNE, ACNE ALBIDA, ACNE PUNCTATA

a) Inflammation of the sebaceous glands causing skin pustules.
Acne Albida, white heads, or milia.
Acne punctata, black heads, or comedomes.
b) Inflamed or affected oil glands.

ACTIVATOR

a) Any agent, instrument, chemical, or device which induces action in an otherwise dormant substance.
b) In bleaches, decreases time on slow-to-bleach hair

ADIPOSE TISSUE

a) Fatty tissue.
b) Same.

ABARTICULATION

ABDUCENT NERVE

ABRASION

ACCELERATION

ACETONE

ACID RINSES

ACNE; ACNE ALBIDA,
ACNE PUNCTATA

ACTIVATOR

ADIPOSE TISSUE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

AFFERENT NERVES	a) Convey stimulus from the external organs to the brain. b) Same.
AGNAIL	a) Hangnail. b) Same.
ALBINO	a) A person with very little or no pigment in the skin or hair. b) Same.
ALKALINE	a) Having the properties of an alkali, PH of more than 7. b) Opposite acid found in some shampoos.
ALOPECIA	a) Baldness. b) Same.
AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE	a) A chemical used in cold waving and hair relaxing. b) "Thio."
ANALYSIS, HAIR	a) An examination to determine the condition of the hair. b) Same.
ANATOMY	a) The science of the organic structure of the body. b) Study of the body.
ANILINE	a) Aniline derivative hair tint organic and synthetic dye or tint. b) Coal tar dyes.
ANTISEPTIC	a) A chemical that prevents the growth of bacteria. Milder than disinfectant, therefore retarding the growth of bacteria without destroying bacterial lif b) Same.
APPENDAGES	a) That which is attached to something else and is a part of it. b) The skin, hair and nails, sweat and oil glands as applied to cosmetology.

AFFERENT NERVES

AGNAIL

ALBINO

ALKALINE

ALOPECIA

AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE

ANALYSIS, HAIR

ANATOMY

ANILINE

ANTISEPTIC

APPENDAGES

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ARRECTOR PILI	a) Involuntary muscles originating in the papillary layer of the skin and connecting bases of the hair follicle. b) "Goose pimples."
ASEPSIS OR ASEPTIC	a) Free from bacteria. b) Same.
ASTEOTOSIS	a) A deficiency of the sebaceous glands. b) Almost a complete lack of oil in the skin or scalp.
ASTRINGENT	a) A lotion or medicine that causes contraction of the tissues. b) A skin refresher for closing the pores.
ATOM	a) The smallest particle of an element which still retains all of the properties of an element. b) The smallest particle of an element which contains element properties.
AURICULO TEMPORAL NERVE	a) Affecting the temple just in front of the ear. b) Same.
BACILLUS	a) Rod-shaped bacterium, pathogenic found in tuberculosis and lock jaw. b) Causes contageous diseases as found in T.B and lock jaw.
BACK COMBING, TEASING, RATTING, RUFFING OR FRENCH LACING	a) Combing small sections of hair from ends toward the scalp, causing the shorter hair to mat on the scalp, forming a cushion or base. b) Same.
BACTERIA	a) A microscope vegetable growths having single celled or non-cellular bodies of various shapes living in the soil, water and organic matter. b) Germs or microbes.
BENZINE	a) An inflammable solvent used as a cleansing agent. b) Dry shampoo agent.

ARRECTOR PILI

ASEPSIS OR ASEPTIC

ASTEOTOSIS

ASTRINGENT

ATOM

AURICULO TEMPORAL NERVE

BACILLUS

BACK COMBING, TEASING, RATTING, RUFFING OR FRENCH LACING

BACTERIA

BENZINE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CAPILLARY

a) Any one of the minute blood vessels which connect the arteries and veins.
b) Same.

CARBUNCLE

a) A large circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue.
b) Large inflamed lesion deeply embedded in the layers of the skin.

CARTILAGE

a) A non-vascular connective tissue softer than bone.
b) Gristle.

CHLOASMA

a) Large brown irregular patches on the skin.
b) "Liver spots."

CHLORINE

a) A greenish-yellow gas used in combined form such as chlorox and chloramine T, as a disinfectar or bleaching.
b) Used for disinfectants in some sanitary measures.

CHROMOSOMES

a) Tiny dark stained bodies found in the nucleus of the cell; transmit heredity characteristics in cell division.
b) Same.

CHRONIC

a) Long continued; opposite acute.
b) Same.

CICATRIX

a) The skin or film which gradually forms a scar over a wound.
b) Scar.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

a) Consists of a closed system of vessels which carr blood from the heart to all parts of the body and back to the heart.
b) Blood circulation.

COCCI BACTERIA

a) Ball or egg-shaped cells, pathogenic found in germs of pneumonia and spinal meningitis.
b) Contagious bacteria as in pneumonia, abscesses and causes blood poisoning.

CAPILLARY

CARBUNCLE

CARTILAGE

CHLOASMA

CHLORINE

CHROMOSOMES

CHRONIC

CICATRIX

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

COCCI BACTERIA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

COIFFURE	a) A hair style with professional lines and qualities. b) Styled hair.
COLD WAVING LOTION	a) A chemical solution used to break the bonds in the polypeptide chains in the hair molecules so they can be reformed on a rod. b) Used to remold the hair by process of permanent waving by breaking down the bonds in the hair.
COLOR FILLER, COLOR LIFTER, COLOR REMOVER	a) Color filler preparation fills porous spots during tinting, lightening and after permanents. Color lifter, a dye remover by chemicals. Color remover, commercial product to remove dye. b) Same.
CONE POSITION	a) The quality of being put together. b) Same.
CONSTITUENTS	a) A constituent of elements or to form a part of materials. b) A group of people or things put or arranged together.
CONTOURS	a) The shaping of lines to fit a certain form or to give characte. to a direction. b) Basically shaping hairstyles to fit the head or fac
CORTEX	a) The middle or inner layer of the hair which gives strength and elasticity to the hair. b) The second layer of hair.
COSMETOLOGIST	a) Has studied cosmetology, licensed and in the professional practice of improving beauty. b) Professionally trained in all phases of beauty cult

COIFFURE

COLD WAVING LOTION

COLOR FILLER, COLOR LIFTER, COLOR REMOVER

CONE POSITION

CONSTITUENTS

CONTOURS

CORTEX

COSMETOLOGIST

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CURLS, Kinds of

a) 1. Barrel-standing position large opening croquignale fashion.
2. Base-foundation of the curl at the base.
3. Cascade pin curl, large center, standing position.
4. Directional-opposite direction of front line curl.
5. Maypole-overlapping around finger, ends cutside
6. Ridge curl-placed behind and close to ridge of finger wave.
7. Sculpture-same as pin curl.
8. Stem curl-the part between the base and first arc of circle.
b) A circle, or circles, within a circle.

CUTICLE

a) The outer layer of the hair or epidermis.
b) Outside of the hair shaft or the outside of the nails.

CYSTINE

a) A crystalline amino acide containing two sulphur atoms found in proteins (as Keratins).
b) An oxidized formula of amino acid and sulphur.

DEMARCATION

a) A line setting bounds; example: tinted hair (or colored hair) having a new growth of original shade leaving a line.
b) Same.

DERIVATIVE

a) Derived from another substance or compound; secondary as in color and other solutions.
b) That which comes from another.

DERMAL

a) Pertaining to the skin such as dermas, epidermis, or things relative to skin and its disorders.
b) Pertaining to the skin.

DERMATITIS

a) Inflammation of the skin.
b) Same.

DERMATITIS SEBORRHEICA

a) Over active sebaceous glands also called pityriasis steatiods when oily dandruff accumulates.
b) Oily scalp.

CURLS, Kinds of

CUTICLE

CYSTINE

DEMARCATION

DERIVATIVE

DERMAL

DERMATITIS

DERMATITIS SEBORRHEICA

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

DERMIS

a) The layer of the skin below the epidermis.
b) First layer of the skin.

DERMATITIS VENENATA

a) Inflammation of skin caused by hair dye.
b) Hair dye poisoning.

DIGITAL NERVES

a) With its branches, supplies all fingers of the hand.
b) Nerves in the fingers.

DISCOLORATION

a) The development of an undesired color.
b) Same.

ECZEMA

a) An inflammatory condition of the skin showing redness itching and lesions.
b) Commonly known skin and scalp condition. Non-contagious but hard to diagnose. Refer to physic

EGYPTIAN COMPOUND HENNA

a) A pure vegetable hair dye.
b) Same.

ELECTROLOGY

a) The permanent way of removing superfluous hair by two methods. Electrocoagulation and electrolysis.
b) Removal of unwanted hair by machine.

ELECTROLYSIS

a) The destruction of body tissues and hair roots by means of an electric current.
b) Used to get rid of unwanted hair by a skilled electrologist.

EMOLLIENT

a) An agent that softens and soothes the surface of the skin.
b) Face cream to soften and smooth skin.

ENDOCRINE

a) Internal secretion or hormone.
b) Same.

ETHICS

a) Principles of good character and good conduct.
b) Same.

DERMIS

DERMATITIS VENENATA

DIGITAL NERVES

DISCOLORATION

ECZEMA

EGYPTIAN COMPOUND HENNA

ELECTROLOGY

ELECTROLYSIS

EMOLLIENT

ENDOCRINE

ETHICS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

EXTENSOR MUSCLE

a) Extensor is a muscle which serves to extend or straighten out a limb.
b) Muscles that allow arms and legs to straighten out

FAHRENHEIT

a) Pertains to a Fahrenheit thermometer or scale; water freezes at 32°F and boils at 212°F.
b) Temperature scale.

FARADIC CURRENT

a) Faradic current is an alternating and interrupted current, whose action is mechanical.
b) Applying a current for muscular contractions.

FAVUS

a) A contagious disease of the skin with crusts.
b) Disease of the skin.

FINGERNAILS

a) Horny plates located toward the end of fingers and toes.
b) Same.

FINGER WAVE

a) A fingerwave is a wave which is inserted in wet hair by means of fingers and comb.
b) A hairstyle done by making waves with fingers and comb, (styles executed otherwise can translate to waves).

FIXATIVE

a) A chemical agent used in cold waving to stop actio of wave hardening and setting the curl in its new form.
b) A neutralizer or stabilizer.

FOLLICLE

a) The depression in the skin which contains the hair root.
b) Same.

FORMALDEHYDE

a) An active gas found in formalin which is used for sterilization. Also is used for gas vapor in dry sterilizers.
b) A powerful disinfectant.

EXTENSOR MUSCLE

FAHRENHEIT

FARADIC CURRENT

FAVUS

FINGERNAILS

FINGER WAVE

FIXATIVE

FOLLICLE

FORMALDEHYDE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

FORMULA

a) Chemical compound giving the symbols of elements that compose it and the proportions in which they are combined.
b) Products compiled, measured and ready for use.

FRECKLE

a) Pigmentation in the skin.
b) A yellow or brown spot on the skin.

FRONTALIS

a) Anterior portion of the epicranium.
b) Muscle of the scalp.

FUNGUS

a) A spongy growth of diseased tissue on the body.
b) Same.

FURNICLE (BOIL)

a) A subcutaneous abscess, caused by bacteria which enter through the hair follicles.
b) Boil under the second layer (dermis) of the skin.

GALVANIC CURRENT

a) A direct constant current chemical action, having a positive and negative pole. (Acid and Alkaline)
b) A pole held by patron during facial to soothe nerves, decrease blood supply and harden tissues.

GERM

a) An embryo in its early stages.
b) A one-celled animal or vegetable bacterium.

HAIR CUTTING

a) Shaping hair by method to obtain best results for the individual suit of hair.
b) Shortening and thinning of the hair.

HAIR LIGHTENING

a) Removing color pigment from the hair.
b) Bleaching.

HIGH-FREQUENCY

a) A current having a high rate of vibration applied with a rake electrode (for facial) metal or glass electrode and bulb electrode.
b) Most common used in the salon for facials and scalp treatments.

FORMULA

FRECKLE

FRONTALIS

FUNGUS

FURNICLE (BOIL)

GALVANIC CURRENT

GERM

HAIR CUTTING

HAIR LIGHTENING

HIGH-FREQUENCY

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

HIRSUTIES

a) Growth of hair in unusual locations as on faces of women.
b) The unwanted hair on faces of patrons.

HUMERUS BONE

a) The long bone of the upper arm.
b) Same.

HYPERHYDROSIS

a) Excessive sweating.
b) Same.

HYPONYCHIUM

a) The portion of the epidermis upon which the nail body rests under the free edge.
b) Top layer of skin just under the nail.

IMBRICATIONS

a) The overlapping tiny scales found on the hair cuticles.
b) Tiny scales that make up the outside of a strand of hair.

INFECTION, GENERAL

a) The result of germs gaining entrance into the blood stream.
b) Same.

INFRA-RED RAYS

a) Produce a soothing and beneficial type of heat which extends for some distance into the tissues of the body. 80% sunshine (pure heat rays).
b) Assists in facials, relieves pain, increases blood flow and increases metabolism to tissues.

INGROWN NAIL OR HAIR

a) The growth of a nail into the flesh instead of the tip of the finger or toe. Ingrown hair has grown underneath the skin.
b) Same.

KERATIN

a) The basic element of hair and nails.
b) Same.

LACRIMAL NERVE

a) Affects upper eyelids and tear glands.
b) Nerve at the front of the eye.

LANUGO

a) The fine hair which covers most of the body.
b) Same.

HIRSUTIES

HUMERUS BONE

HYPERHYDROSIS

HYPONYCHIUM

IMBRICATIONS

INFECTION, GENERAL

INFRA-RED RAYS

INGROWN NAIL OR HAIR

KERATIN

LACRIMAL NERVE

LANUGO

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

LIGAMENT

a) A tough band of fibrous tissue serving to connect bones, or to hold an organ in place.
b) Same.

LYMPH

a) Lymph is a colorless, watery fluid circulating through the lymph vascular system. Derived from the blood and composed of useful functions.
b) A pale fluid.

MANDIBULAR NERVE

a) The fifth cranial nerve which supplies the muscle and skin of the lower part of the face. It includes motor and sensory nerve and muscles of mastication (chewing).
b) The main nerve affecting the lower part of the face.

MASSAGE

a) A chewer; one of the muscles of the jaw used in mastication.
b) Closes the jaw, helps in chewing.

MASTICATION MUSCLES

a) Made up of the masseter and temparatis muscles, to perform the act of chewing.
b) Opens and closes the mouth.

MEDULLA

a) The medulla is the innermost layer of the hair shaft. Sometimes absent in fine or very fine hair.
b) Deepest of the hair shaft and surrounded by cortex and cuticle.

MELANIN

a) The dark or black pigment in the epidermis and hair.
b) Color in skin, hair and eyes. Causes natural color.

MENTALIS

a) The muscle that elevates the lower lip, and raises and wrinkles the skin of the chin.
b) Same.

METABOLISM

a) The life process of the cell.
b) Same.

METACARPUS

a) The bones of the palm of the hand.
b) Same.

LIGAMENT

LYMPH

MANDIBULAR NERVE

MASSAGE

MASTICATION MUSCLES

MEDULLA

MELANIN

MENTALIS

METABOLISM

METACARPUS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

MITOSIS

a) The usual process of cell reproduction of the human tissues.
b) Same.

MOLECULE

a) The smallest particle of an element or compound that can exist independently.
b) Same.

MOTOR NERVE

a) Motor nerves act on the arrector muscles and also cause the dilation and contraction of the blood vessels, (one of the three nerves of the skin).
b) Motor nerves carry impulses from nerve center to muscle.

MYOLOGY

a) A scientific study of muscles.
b) Same.

NERVES

a) Nerves are long white cords made up of fibers, which carry messages to and from various parts of the body.
b) Same.

NEUROLOGY

a) The study of the structure and functions of the nervous system.
b) Same.

NEUTRALIZER

a) Refers to the oxidizing agent which stops the action of cold wave lotions, dyes, etc.
b) Same.

OCCIPITAL BONE

a) The bone which forms the back of the head.
b) Same.

OPHTHALMIC

a) Pertaining to the eye area, scalp, forehead, and nose.
b) Same.

ORGANIC

a) A living being, either animal or vegetable.
b) Same.

ORGANISM

a) Any living being, animal or vegetable.
b) Same.

MITOSIS

MOLECULE

MOTOR NERVE

MYOLOGY

NERVES

NEUROLOGY

NEUTRALIZER

OCCIPITAL BONE

OPHTHALMIC

ORGANIC

ORGANISM

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

OXIDATION	a) The addition of oxygen to another substance or chemical process. b) Same.
PAPILLA, HAIR	a) A small elevation at the bottom of hair follicle. b) Same.
PAPILLARY LAYER	a) The outer layer of the dermis supported by finger-like projections which contain blood vessels. b) Nourishment area for the hair.
PARASITE	a) An organism living on or in another organism, and drawing its existence therefrom. b) Same.
PAROSITY	a) Ability of hair to absorb liquids; example: porous hair has pore-like spacer between the overlapping scales of the cuticle layer. Non-porous, no spaces, more resistent to liquids. b) Ability of hair to absorb well, fair or poor.
PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS	a) Infestation of lice on the head. b) Lice.
PERMANENT HAIR COLORING	a) The type of hair coloring remains in the hair until it grows out or cut off. b) Hair dye.
PITUITARY GLAND	a) A ductless gland at the base of the brain producing secretions to basic body functions. b) Same.
PITYRIASIS	a) A scalp inflammation marked by dry dandruff. b) Dry dandruff.
PITYRIASIS STEALOIDS	a) A scalp inflammation marked by oily type dandruff. b) Oily dandruff.

OXIDATION

PAPILLA, HAIR

PAPILLARY LAYER

PARASITE

PAROSITY

PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS

PERMANENT HAIR COLORING

PITUITARY GLAND

PITYRIASIS

PITYRIASIS STEALOIDS

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

PLATYSMA	a) A broad thin muscle of the neck which depresses lower jaw and lip, as in the expression of sadness. b) Same.
PORES	a) A small opening of the sweat glands of the skin. b) Same.
PROTEIN	a) A complex organic substance present in all living tissues necessary in the diet. b) Same.
PSORIASIS	a) A skin disease with red patches, covered with adherent white scales. b) Red patches on the skin with clinging white silvery scales.
PUSTULE	a) An inflammed pimple containing pus. b) Pimple.
RADIAL NERVE	a) A nerve which affects the arm and hand. b) Same.
RADIUS BONE	a) The smaller bone of the trunk side of the forearm. b) One of the three large bones studied in the arm.
RAYS, BLUE LIGHT	a) Deficient in heat rays as infra-red rays, milder. b) Used in facials.
RINGWORM	a) A contagious disease of the skin which appears in circular lesions. b) A contagious disease causing round-like lesions (spots). If appeared on the scalp hair is lost.
SANITIZE	a) To make sanitary by methods of cleanliness. b) Same.

PLATYSMA

PORES

PROTEIN

PSORIASIS

PUSTULE

RADIAL NERVE

RADIUS BONE

RAYS, BLUE LIGHT

RINGWORM

SANITIZE

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SCABIES	a) A skin disease caused by an animal parasite. b) Same.
SECRETARY NERVE	a) One of the three types of nerves that supply to the skin. It stimulates the activity of the sweat and oil glands. b) Affects sweat and oil glands by stimulating them.
SEMI-PERMANENT HAIR COLORING	a) Hair coloring that lasts through several shampoos but diminishes gradually over a number of weeks. No developer used. b) Called "six weeks hair color."
SENSORY NERVE	a) A nerve carrying sensations. b) Same.
SOLVENT	a) A substance in which the solute is dissolved. b) Cuticle solvent used to remove loose dead cuticles solvent to thin nail polish.
SPIRILLA	a) Coil-shaped pathogenic cells found in asiatic cholera rat bite fever and other virulent diseases of such type. b) One of the three infectious germ cells.
STAPHYLOCOCCI	a) A group of cocci ball or egg shape cells and are present in abscesses and boils. b) Contagious bacteria in abscesses and boils.
STERNO CLEIDO MASTOID	a) A muscle of the neck which depresses and rotates the head. b) Muscles of both sides of the neck acting together in nodding.
SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	a) Under the dermis called subdermis. b) Same.
SULFONATED OIL	a) An organic substance prepared with sulphuric acid used as a base in soapless shampoos. b) Frequently used soapless oil shampoos.

SCABIES

SECRETARY NERVE

SEMI-PERMANENT HAIR COLORING

SENSORY NERVE

SOLVENT

SPIRILLA

STAPHYLOCOCCI

STERNO CLEIDO MASTOID

SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE

SULFONATED OIL

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

SYNTHETIC HAIR

a) Any man-made hair, hair like fiber such as nylon, dynel, kanekalon, etc.
b) Wigs, hairpieces of synthetic hair.

TEMPORALIS MUSCLE

a) The temple muscle which opens and closes the jaws, also chewing muscle.
b) Same.

THERAPEUTIC LAMP

a) An electrical heat lamp producing any of the various rays used for skin, scalp treatments.
b) Heat lamp.

TINTS

a) Not used professionally. Leaves hair unfit for other coloring and permanent waving. Coats the hair shaft. Two types vegetable tints such as Egyptian henna and metallic or compound dyes which color builds up with each successive application.
b) To coat the hair.

TINTS, HAIR COLORING

a) Penetrating and is done with the use of aniline derivative dyes or oxidation tints. Penetrates into the cortex where the color is developed by peroxide, (there are coating tints listed separately).
b) Color to enhance the shade or also by changing original color tones.

TRACHEA

a) Windpipe.
b) Same.

ULNA

a) A large bone in the arm located on the little side of the forearm.
b) One of the three large bones in the arm.

ULTRA VIOLET

a) Invisible rays of the spectrum beyond the violet rays. Uses are for treatment of skin conditions, artificial sun tan, sterilization.
b) Especially used in facials, on scalp and for dry sterilization.

SYNTHETIC HAIR

TEMPORALIS MUSCLE

THERAPEUTIC LAMP

TINTS

TINTS, HAIR COLORING

TRACHEA

ULNA

ULTRA VIOLET

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

VIBRATOR

a) An electric appliance used in massage to produce mechanical succession of manipulation.
b) Vibrator used only for the scalp, shoulder, and upper back.

VOLUNTARY MUSCLES

a) Voluntary muscles of face, arms and legs are controlled by the will. Involuntary muscles such as those of the stomach and intestines are not controlled by the will.
b) Same.

VIBRATOR

VOLUNTARY MUSCLES

NEED TO KNOW WORDS

Abductor

Abscess

Accessory Nerve

Acetic Acid - Acid

Acoustic Nerve

Adenoma Sebaceum

Afro-Styling

Allergic, Allergy, Allergy Test

Amyl Acetate

Anemia

Angiology

Angular Artery

Anterior

Antibody

Arteriole

Articulation

Auditory Nerve

Barrel Curl

Basal Layer

Base, Base Direction

Basic Hair Shaping, Styling_____

_____

Beauty Culture_____

_____

Beeswax_____

_____

Benign_____

_____

Biceps_____

_____

Blackhead (Comedones)_____

_____

Bleached Hair_____

_____

Blemish_____

_____

Blue Lights and Violet Ray Lights_____

_____

Buccal Nerve_____

_____

Buccinator_____

_____

Calamine Lotion _____

_____

Calcium _____

_____

Canities _____

_____

Carbolic Acid _____

_____

Carned, Cascade Curl _____

_____

Caustic _____

_____

Cerebellum _____

_____

Cerebro Spinal System _____

_____

Chemical Hair Relaxer _____

_____

Clavicle Bone _____

_____

Compound Henna

Decompoutiere

Depressor

Diasulphite Links

Dynel

Effilate

Epicranius

Epoxy Chium

Erythema

European Hair

Finger Wave

Flexor

Goiter

Infra-Orbital

Infra-Trochlear

Kaolin Mud

Lanugo

Leucoderma

Leuconychia

Levator Anguli Oris

Levator Labri Superioris

Levator Palpebre

Lymphatic System

Masseur

Masseuse

Matrix

Maxilla (Inferior & Superior)

Median Nerve

Metallic Dye

Muscle Strapping

Nail Matrix

Non-Pathogenic

Oculmotor

Onchatrophia

Obicularis Oculi

Palmer

Paronychia

Pediculosis Copitis

Pedicure

Penetrating Color

Peripheral System

Peroxide

Peroxide Rinse _____

_____

Perioxometor or Hydrometor _____

_____

Petrissage _____

_____

PH (Potential of Hydrogen) _____

_____

Phenol _____

_____

Pigmentation _____

_____

Pin Curl _____

_____

Pivot Point _____

_____

Posterior Auricular _____

_____

Postiche _____

_____

Powder Bleach

Predisposition Test

Prophyloxis

Protinator

Pterygium

Pumise

Pull Test

PVP (Poly Vinyl Pyrroldone)

Quadratus Labii Superioris

Rectus

Residue

Resilient

Retention Papers

Retina

Saprophyte

Sebaecores, Sudoroferous

Sebaceores Cyst

Sebaceores Glands

Seborrhea

Seborrhea Cupitis

Seborrhea Oleosa

Seborrhea Succa

Sebum

Sepsis

Spiral Winding

Spore

Sterno Cleido Mastoideus

Stratum Corneum

Stratum Germanativum

Stratum Granualosum

Stratum Mucosum

Sudoriferious

Sympathetic Nervous System

Tapotement

Tapping

Temporal Nerve

Tendon

Textometer

Therapeutic Lamp

Thermal Irons

Thyroid Gland

Triangularis

Trichology

Trichonosus

Trichoptilosis

Trichosis

Trueskin

Under Processing

Unguis

Unipolor

Varicose Veins

Vaso Constrictor

Vaso Didator _____

_____

Verruca _____

_____

Vesticle _____

_____

Vitiligo _____

_____

Wheal _____

_____

Whitehead or Milium _____

_____

White Henna _____

_____

Zanthoma _____

_____

Zygoma _____

_____

Zygomatic Nerve _____

_____